AUGUST 7, 1855.

dressed to "The sentine! Office," Wash-

STATES DISCORDANT AND BELLI- any compunctions of conscience. GERENT"-THE UNION.

ington.

In our last issue we undertook to show that the right of the master to transit with his slaves through the non-slaveholding States is a clear and unquestionable right. We do not purpose reproducing the arguments we employed. But there is one branch of the subject which we omitted to touch in that article, and to which we now design devoting a few remarks.

Suppose that every non-slaveholding State were to enact a law forbidding masters while travelling-while in transitu-while removing from an old to a new home, to bring their slaves along with them. Suppose that such law declared that every such slave, so brought, should ipse facte, and on the instant, be manumitted. Suppose this state of facts, and then ponder on its results.

It is as plain as the sun at noonday that the Union would not continue one year after the enactment and enforcement of so arbitrary, so unconstitutional, and so unneighbourly a law. Southern men entitled to emigrate with their property to the territory of the United States, which is open alike to the southerner and the northerner. to the slaveholder and the slavehater, would not submit to such usurpation and injustice. They would scorn association with the States that so shamefully disregarded solemn compacts and the duties of good neighborhood. They would (nor would it be their fault) be compelled to retire from a Union having nothing but galling chains and degrading restraints for them.

But suppose (and it is a bare supposition) that, unwilling to retire from a confederacy founded by the sages and patriots of the Revolution, they should still maintain a formal connection with it -what then would happen?

Animated by a just resentment, every southern State would adopt retaliatory measures-instantly adopt them. They would inhibit trade between themselves and the hostile non-slaveholding States. They would confiscate the property of such northerners as should travel through their borders. They would tar and feather or hang every rascally Abelitionist or Freesoiler that they could lay their hands upon. They would not sell to or buy from a single Northern merchant. They would not use a single Northern vessel. They would not permit a single Northern schoolmaster to teach their children; they would not grant licenses to Northern men to carry on trade, commerce, or hotel business among them. They would pass the most stringent and rigorous

But it may be said that such laws would be my constitutional. True; but not more unconstitu tional than the laws of the so-called free States depriving slaveholders of the right of transit with their property through their territory. They would hurl thunder-bolt for thunder-bolt. They would fight the devil with fire; and the war being forced upon them, they would adopt the most hostile and retaliatory measures The Union would thus be rendered uncomfort

able-very uncomfortable. But those who would most suffer would be the Northerners. They would feel the pinch in every member. Their trade would languish; their manufactures die. Their places of public resort and pleasure would miss the generous Southerners who have been accustomed to expend their means with prodigal munificence. Hundreds and thousands of young supported by teaching school in the Southern States, would be thrown out of employment. Ships and steamboats would be idle, and wharves would look deserted. Nor is this all. The worst is yet to be told. Here, at the seat of Government-in the capital, which stands on Southern soil-the representatives of the people would assemble. But Government would be a form, not a reality. Beiligerent and discordant States would have belligerent and discordant representatives. Excitement, resentment, exasperation, would characterize every speech; and sectional prejudice, sectional hostility, would impress itself on every legislative proposition. Men would go armed, expecting an outbreak. The expectation of it would bring it on. The war would begin in the capital of the confederacy, and among the representatives of the people, only to spread among the people themselves.

This is a most hateful picture to contemplate: but no daguerreotype ever presented a better likeness of the human face than this hastily drawn picture is of the condition-the deplorable, the dreadful condition of things that would arise.

. It is no sectional feeling, no local prejudice that induces us to write in this strain. Far, far from it. We feel impelled by our love of the Constitution, by our reverence for the Fathers of the Republic, by our attachment to the States, by our solicitude for the success of the great American experiment of federative Government, and by our abhorrence of sectional strife and contention, to write as we do.

No Northern State has the right, either under the Constitution or by comity, to inhibit Southern travellers from passing with their property through their territory. It is a vile usurpation and a flagrant insult. A usurpation and an insult that Southern men and Southern States will never submit to. Were the Southern States to deny to citizens of Northern States the right to travel through their territory with horses, merchandise, or any form of property they might possess, then we should say that violating, by such prohibitions, the Constitution, as well as comity and good neighbrhood, the Northern States ought by all means to retire from the Union or most vengefully retaliate.

We would warn our countrymen, of all sections, of the impending danger. Time after time have the citizens of the South been insulted, wronged, outraged, and robbed, by citizens of the Northern States. Instead of obtaining redress and restitution, the States of which the wrong-doers were citizens have thrown over them their protecting wings. Abolitionism has become a power-the ruling power in most of the non-slaveholding States, and Abolitionism is but a plain declaration of hostility, and hatred to the South. But enough. So far as our feeble voice will extend, we lift it up in solemn warning to the blind bigots of the North and their insane followers.

IF Hon. H. W. Hilliard, of Alabama, has been chosen President of Emory College, at Oxford, Georgia, vice Dr. Means, resigned.

Capon Springs.-A letter from Capon Springs states "that the season there promises to be a very good one. There are between two hundred and fifty and three hundred persons already there and the stages bring full loads daily.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The rarest quality in homen beings is Australia Most people ought to be called in-human beings, for most people are cruel. They may be kind to will hamstring a poor horse grazing on charitable fields, knock the horns from a cow, pierce dothe shot thrown from their whalebones, without patience, and all will be known.

But it is not with boys that we are dealing. It is with men and women. Oh! the cruelty that is inflicted, the suffering that is endured every day of the year. We leave out murders, manslaughters, assaults and batteries, rapes, arsons, burglaries, cheats, swindlings, frauds, and impositions, perpetrated in this world. We will consider only the cruelties inflicted by human, or rather inhuman beings, on inferior animals. In order to form a correct idea of these cruelties, it is necessary to attend market, and there are markets in every town. Water-melons, peaches, apples, pears, and all other kinds of fruits and regetables, are inanimate. When plucked from the parent tree or vine, it makes but little difference how they are carried to or from market. They suffer no pain. But animals and fowls are as exquisitely alive to pain as men or women, and cruel people seem to endeavor to inflict as much

as is possible on them. Look at the great majority of the market horses. They are so pitiably poor that the sun almost shines through them. Yet day after day, and night after night, they are forced to drag heavily loaded carts to and from the city. As if fearful that the load will be two light, robust men, fat women, and several children, are superadded to the load.

As to the lambs, and the pigs, and the calves. They are most cruelly tied and thrown down into the bottom of the carts to suffer-almost to die. The turkeys, ducks, geese, and chickens are oftentimes tightly tied, and left to linger in slow misery. As if this were not cruel enough. when sold, they are carried along the streets with their heads hanging down and dragging the pavement at every step. *

It is bad enough to have to kill these creatures, in order to provide ourselves with food, and therefore they ought to be kindly treated, until it becomes necessary for the butcher to slaughter the animals, or the cook (that common domestic executioner) to wring off the heads of the fowls.

But the animal, perhaps, that has the hardest ime of it is the horse-the! hack-horse particularly. The worst of all horse-masters are free negroes. Scarcely one out of a dozen takes any care of his animals. Without half feeding them they work them day and night.

Cruelty to animals ought to be severely punshed. It ought, too, to be the law everywhere, that when useful animals fall into the hands of cruel owners, who beat them unmercifully, and half starve them, they shall be taken by public officers, sold, and the proceeds appropriated to public purposes.

As the newspapers will be publishing dematches for the next week or ten days, from the five States in which elections have just been held. we would caution our readers against giving full faith and credit to such as favor the Know-nothing side. We have always noticed that the oponents of the Democrats make it a rule to clain everything. The first news is almost certain to be against us-and the first news almost invariably turns out to be incorrect.

Elections were held yesterday in the States of Kentucky, Alabama, and Texas. Besides other officers, each will elect a Governor and Representatives in Congress.

From the Wyoming Times Extra.

Silver Lake Sea Serpent-a fixed Perry, August 2, 1855. Yesterday, the 1st instant, the existence of monster of a fish or serpent species in the quiet waters of Silver Lake was established beyond reasonable doubt-if indeed there has been room

or doubt for a week past. At about moon on Wednesday the monster was seen by at least half a dozen persons from different points of view, from the upland adjoining the lake. There were no boats out. Workmen on the farm of Mr. A. Macomber, not half a mile distant—two young men visiting at Mr. M.'s on another part of the farm, a young man named Merill, of this village, from another point, and part of Mr. M.'s family from the upper window facing the lake. All saw the monster, apparently sunning himself on the surface of the water.

A description is impossible except of his move-ments. He moved and floundered about for ten or fifteen minutes. The parties were from one-quarter to one-half a mile distant. The water sewhere on the lake, was as smooth as glass and there could be no deception nor optical delusion the vision of the parties.

All concur in the statement that he is as large ound as a large log, and that 30 or 40 feet of im was visible.

The parties saw it unknown to each other them have no personal acquaintance, and one or two are yet almost ready to dishelieve heir own senses rather than run counter to all well established rules in regard to snakeology. For ourselves, we are forced to admit the fact of the existence of a monster of the serpent species of immense proportions in Silver Lake. We canconviction and belief, unless we sbelieve merely because we have not seen.

We hope, however, to announce before that he has been captured. Every effort is being nade to accomplish that object. One word more We assert, without fear of contradiction, that there is not a log on nor in the waters of Silver Lake-that nothing has been placed there to create the serpent story-and that what is above stated and what has appeared in the Wyoming Times, regarding a serpent in Silver Lake, has been related to us by candid, honest, and truthful men and women—persons who have not flinched from testifying to the facts as given to the public. The same paper, in its issue of 1st August, con-

tains the affidavits of several persons, among whom are two young ladies, to the effect that they saw the serpent, while recently making an excursion on the lake. A letter is also published from Dr. M. G. Smith, in which it is stated that as far back as twenty-one or two years, Moses Hunt, of Genesee village, while gathering flags from the lake, for chair bottoms, "perceived an old log, as he supposed, lying in the deep water some two or three rods from him. It looked dark and moss-colored, and was as long as 'one of the telegraphic poles,' (beside which we were standing,) but a good deal larger. After a little while, being busily engaged, we heard a great splashing in the water, and thought at first that me horses that were on the bank had got into the lake. Perceiving instantly that this was not so, he looked where the sound came from, and SRW the WATER IN GREAT COMMOTION, A DARK OBJECT DISAPPEARING IN THE WATER-AND THE CPPOSED LOG WAS GONE! He immediately made for the shore, much alarmed; and was greatly provoked that his statement was received with incredulous laughter by his men. By-the-by, he

never went there again after flags! "There are several persons who distinctly recollect of hearing Mr. Hunt tell this story at the time."

Why don't you get married?" said a coung lady to a bachelor friend. "Well, I've young lady to a bachelor friend. "Well, I've been trying for the last ten years to get one fool enough to have me," replied the bachelo "Guess you hav'nt been much in our quarter, was the very insinuating rejoinder.

ELECTIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA AND TENNESSEE.

We publish all the election returns and election Kerr is defeated.

The signs from Tennessee are very favorable 42- Ail letters on business should be ad- mesticated pigeons with spiked arrows, hang to Johnson, the Democratic candidate. It is howcats, shoot dogs, rob bird's nests, ride horses to ever impossible as yet to speak with any degree death, or put out the eyes of human beings with of certainty of the results in this State; a little

SORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

The election news is rather slow in arriving We give below as far as it has been received, comparing the returns now with the last gov? ernnors election. The late contest was for Congressmen alone:

Pasquotank, 331 496 Shaw, D. Paine, K.N. Northamp'n, 641 Hahiax, 583 551 The latest accounts state that Paine's friends claim his election by 300 majority.

SECOND DISTRICT. Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Democrat, is said to be re-elected by a large majority, over Latham,

Know-Nothing. Warren Winslow, Democrat, is elected over David Reid, Know-Nothing, by a decided majority. Hon. W. S. Ashe, Democrat, was the late member. The vote in Wilmington was unsually

large, and stood Winslow, 383, Reid 445. FOURTH DISTRICT. L. O'Brien Branch, Dem., is elected by a large majority over James B. Shepard, k. n. dem. This is a democratic gain, as the Hon. Sion H. Rogers, whig, was the late member. The following are the reported majorities in the whole

strict:	117-11			
	Bragg. Dem.	Dockery, Whig.	Branch, Dem.	Shepard, K. N.
Vake	1,541	1,167	466	-
ranklin	713	339	331	_
ranville	1,073	995	100	
Varren	754	163	666	
range	963	1,080		135.
ash	1.115	95	1,000	
ohnston		744	200	-
	7,100	4,533	2,813	135
Braggs's maj.,	2,517,	Branch's maj., 2,678.		
	FIFTH	DISTRICT		

All that we have heard from this district is a report that Guilford county has given Reede, k. n., 1,559 majority over Kerr, anti k. n. whig, and the ate member. The county gave Dockery 1,087. when his majorily in the entire district was 812

SEVENTH DISTRICT. Hon. Burton Craige, dem., is reported to be re elected in this district. It gave Bragg 955 ma-

THE OTHER DISTRICTS. From the other districts we have no returns, but the probability is that the delegation will stand 6 anti-Know-sothings to 2 Know-nothings. In the last Congress it stood 4 Democrats (countog Mr. Clingman) to 3 Whigs.

Tennessee Election.

The western telegraph has not been in go der for several days, and consequently we have few additional returns from this State. The latest despatch received here says that Gentry, k. n. and Whig, for Governor, has gained 1,370, and that the result is doubtful, but the Cincinnati Comercial of Saturday has a despatch purporting to have been received by the k. n's of that city, that Gentry is, undoubtedly defeated by Johnson, There are 79 counties in the State, and it will require several days to ascertain the result with certainty.

Know-nothing Gun Spiked by one its own Men. Saratoga, July 23, 1855.

Dear Sir: I did not receive till last evening your note of the 13th instant, addressed to me at Baltimore, and covering your card to the public, in which reference is made to a conersation between the Nuncio of the Pope at Madrid and myself, about the appointment of Mr. Campbell as a member of the present Cabinet at Washington. If I had sooner seen or heard of the contents of your card, I should have deemed it my duty to reply at once to hat portion of it which refers to myself and to this matter.

You are mistaken as to the purport of the remarks made to me by the representative of he Pope at Madrid. It was not that he knew eforehand that Mr. Campbell would be appinted, and as a member of the Catholic thurch, or that he knew anything about it before the appointment was actually made. What I have said, and what I repeat, is, that before had any certain news of the formation of the labinet, and while its constitution was still in doubt, and the subject of conjecture in the pubic mind at Madrid, he told me that Mr. Campell was appointed, and that he was a Catho ic; which was the first information I had of ither fact.

I did not at all suppose that he had any preious knowledge of an intention to appoint this gentleman to office, or that he knew, or had any reason to believe it was done, in pursuance of any bargain or intrigue to this effect, on the part of any persons whatsoever.

The inference I made was, that the appointnent of a Catholic to this high office being, naturally, a cause of much interest and satisfaction to the church of that faith, especial pains had been taken in some quarter, to comnunicate the earliest intelligence of that fact the leading members of the Catholic priest-

It is proper to add that, having seen in a Raleigh paper a brief, and what appeared to be n imperfect, report of the speech recently nade in Washington by the Hon. Kenneth layner, in which there occurred a similar statement though somewhat different in detail from that contained in your card, and in which my name was quoted as authority, I took the earliest opportunity, on the 6th instant, to write him a note for the purpose of correcting the erroneous impressions which might so readily e made on the public mind, however unintenional, from such a reference to a casual conversation in social intercourse, without a writen statement of the facts.

I am, very truly, yours, &c. D. M. BARRINGER. To VESPASIAN ELLIS, esq., Washington-city.

---Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.

Norfolk, August 1. The Board of Health of this city report one new ase of yellow fever for the 24 hours ending at 2 clock this afternoon, and two deaths. Our citiens feel much aggrieved at the exaggerated eports which have gone abroad with regard to the health of Norfolk. Every necessary sanitary measure has been adopted by the Board of Health,

the progress of the disease.

The Sanitary Committee of Portsmouth, in their fever, and three depths. The disease is still

This morning Judge Baker passed sentence of en years imprisonment on Decker, convicted of cilling Murphy. The prisoner will be taken to Richmond in a day or two. The trial of Goslin has been postponed for the present. Several vessels lying in the vicinity of Old Point

were dameged by lightning during a severe-thunder storm, which prevailed last Tuesday atternoon, and a man fishing in a boat, near Hampton, was killed. On board the pilot boat York, in the same vicinity, all hands were knocked senseless; but one of the number having bastened to throw water upon his companions, soon succeeded in restoring all except a colored man, who was found to be dead. The cabin was also set on fire, out was extinguished-

All vessels going from this port. Portsmouth or Gosport to Baltimore, will be required to perform quarantine at the latter place for the present.

BOWLINE.

KANSAS AFFAIRS-GOV. REEDER'S

We commence to-day the correspondence be news from these two States, that we have been tween Governor Reeder and other Government their wives, children, servants, and friends, but they are unkind to a thousand other things. The But their and a majority of the members of Congres, is the correspondence, save Governor Reeder's vin-

> Governor Reeder to the Secretary of State. SHAWNEE Mission, (Kansas Territory,)

June 26, 1855 Siz: As promised in my brief note of the 13th instant from New York, I avail myself of the first opportunity to reply to your letter of the 12th.
That letter mentions as causes of complaint against me, in the opinion of the President, "purchases of Kansas half-breed reservations made by me in the Territory of Kansas," and also "other speculations in lands of the Territory of Kansas, apparently in violation of acts Congress and of regulations of the departments, and at the same time invites any explanation which I may desire to give in regard to the char-acter and extent of the transactions above referred to, and particularly the matters spoken of in the letter of G. W. Clarke, Indian agent, dated rant of their lines, we requested him carefully to May 8, 1855. I am thus put upon my defence to two separate

charges; first, the purchase of half-breed Kansas Innds; and, secondly, other speculations in lands of the Territory, apparently in violation of acts of Congress and regulations of the departments.

The very general manner in which these charges are stated, the entire absence of any specification on which to make a point or raise an issue, and the omission to state in what particular the President sees no very the land the control of the president sees no very the land the control of the president sees no very the land the control of the land the control of the land th cular the President sees any wrong to have been committed, and what act of Congress or regulaion of the department has been violated, are matters of regret and embarrassment to me, because they preclude confidence in the pertinence of my reply. I need not inform so eminents jurist as yourself how impossible it is in matters of crimination and defence to attain justice and truth without a distinct and unequivocal specifi ion of the charge on the one side, and a direct full, and pointed answer to it on the other. In the absence of these, parties may wander in side issues, departures, evasions, and uncertainties without ever reaching a conclusion; and I therefore, with the highest respect, take the liberty of calling your attention to this feature of your let-ter as a full apology for myself in case I shall engage in the discussion of matters which the President may not consider in issue, or shall no

be sufficiently full and certain in speaking of the point in which he thinks he sees the wrong. In relation to the first charge of purchase half-breed Kansas lands, I have to say that have purchased no such lands at all. With others, I have only agreed to purchase them is case the contemplated purchase shall receive the anction and approbation of the President; and this, in my opinion, is a material and substantial difference. Until the President, by his approbaion, and the vendors, by the execution of deeds, shall consummate the contract, it pre cludes us from any interest in the land, and ever the privilege of entering upon or possessing it. Vendors and vendees until then preserve all their rights unchanged and unaffected; and if the President shall not assent to the contracts, it wil e the same as though they had never been made If there is any wrong in the matter, it is not a wrong committed, but, at most, only a wrong at tempted, and, in the face of all probability, wrong which we expected to be sanctioned by

The papers were submitted by us to the Pres dent on the --- day of January last for his ap proval; and as the government have been for years past in the habit of approving similar con-tracts, we did not apprehend any difficulty whatever.

They were referred to the Indian Bureau, and the Commissioner reported adversely to the confirmation, alleging that the vendors had no righ to sell; that there was no evidence of their con petency to manage their own affairs; that there was no evidence produced by us of the value of the land; that the transaction had not been prought to the notice of the Indian agent; that no certificate was presented to the President t prove the official character of an officer whom he President had himself appointed; and that the purchase-money (which was to be paid in eash when the deed was made) had not been suffi ciently secured, and that, in the opinion of the Commissioner, the contract was demoralizing and lisgraceful.

Whether this last reason was based upon t assumption of actual fraud in the contract, o upon the Commissioner's idea that public officers had no right to purchase, I confess I have never been able, after careful examination of the report rejection or approval, ordered the papers to be returned—doubtless with a view to enable us to supply the formal deficiencies demanded by business regulations of the department, of which we

had been ignorant.
We inferred, of course, that the last reason above was not concurred in by the President, or he would at once have disapproved the contract and terminated the whole proceeding. We proceeded to supply the formal deficiencies, and in the beginning of May last again laid the papers bere the President, with an argument and brief from myself to prove, from the opinions of At orneys General and the decisions of the Supreme Court, that the vendors had a right to sell; depo tions proving their identity, their competento manage their own affairs, and the value of the land; proof that the matter had been brought to the notice of the Indian agent, and that he had made no objection; to which I add now my own assertion that I distinctly stated to him tha we had agreed to purchase one tract, and would endeavor to contract for others; and although Mr. Clarke denies, in a general way, that the matter was brought before him, he is contradicted by my allegation and the deposition of a disinte

ested witness. These papers were not acted on by the Pres ent up to the 25th May, and I have no knowl edge that they have been acted on up to th time. To the matters contained in them, and my letter of April 1, 1855, to Commissioner Manypenny, which the President informed me he had read, I have but little to add unless my attention shall be called to some particular poin We knew that the vendors were entirely competent to manage their own affairs, and would have the aid of the President in doing so. We

knew that the transaction was honorable and fair throughout, free from all fraud or deceit. We believed they had the right to sell, and w believe so still; and although it is possible we may be mistaken in this particular, yet I would not be guilty of so much disrespect to the Presi-dent as to believe that he would consider such an error cause of removal. We also believed that we had the same right to buy as any other individuals, provided the transaction was a fair one and marked by no imposition, deceit, or fraud.

We have already shown that the transactio was marked by fair and honorable dealing throughout, and that the vendors had ample opportunity for consultation and deliberation: for this I refer to the depositions now before the President. If the President is not satisfied on this point, I earnestly request that I may be informed in what particular he differs from me, and upon what facts his opinion is based, and it will be my pleasure to disprove any and every statement tending to raise a doubt in that direction. If, as the Commissioner alleges, there is a rule of the department that the deed in such case shall be executed in presence of the agent, I have only to say that as yet the deed remains to be made, and the vendors and the President have control of the whole matter, and can direct how the agreemen shall be consummated; that the matter was (even which will undoubtedly very soon put a stop to in our ignorance of its necessity) brought to the progress of the disease. to assist in making the agreement, and consider eport of yesterday, say,— For the last twenty-our hours, there have been three new cases of to be on this point that the President is embarever, and three deaths. The disease is still rassed, for, even if the agreement is to be treated as a deed, and if Mr. Clarke's assertion is to outweigh my own, and the deposition of a disinter ested witness, there can be no complaint against us except for the violation of an artificial rule of which we were ignorant.

If these explanations have not touched the point which has raised the President's embarrassment, I would-in view of the fact that the President has all the memorials, contracts, depositions, &c. now before him, in which all the points are raised -most respectfully request that the point of difficulty may be succinctly stated, and that the pa-pers or copies of them be forwarded to me, and I will meet it with all the directness and certainty of which I am capable.

In regard to the second charge, I would respec

in violation of law or regulation, and I cannot suppose it would be received and acted on with-out being in writing—at least, it must have had form and shape; and even though I may not know my accuser, it is not too much to ask that I may be informed of the particular act which I

On turning to the letter of G. W. Clarke, Indian agent, to which you refer me, ! find that, in endeavoring to exculpate himself from charges of official delinquency, he indulges in much gene ral vituperation which I cannot for a momen suppose you wish me to notice; and the only mat-ter to which I can judge that your general allusion can apply is an allegation that in October, 1854, I with others procured claims to be marked upon the Kansas half-breed reservations. In reply, I have only to say that, as stated, it is un-true. In October, 1854, several gentlemen, intrue. In October, 1854, several gentlemen, in-cluding myself, happened to be at the house of Mr. Ellison, in a portion of the Territory with which we were entirely unacquainted, and had never seen before. Being informed that desirable claims were to be had in the vicinity open to preemption, we requested that he would mark them out for us; and knowing that the Kansas halfavoid entering upon them, as we had no desire to trespass upon those reservations, and knew perfectly well that the marking of a claim upon an lands; and, secondly, other speculations in lands existing reservation would be utterly fruitless and nugatory, resulting in the loss of our labor with out the least chance of benefit. Mr. Ellison professed to know the lines, and assured us he would avoid these reserves. We left refore the claims were marked, and I have never seen them since, nor do I now know where they were made. I do not believe that Messrs. Ellison and Kraumer made them upon these reservations, or, if they did, I am satisfied they did it in a mistake of the

> Finding that we could not personally occu them, and that without occupancy we could not acquire title to them, we abandoned all idea of them, and have never looked after them from the day they were made. That I endeavored to re-tain this claim, and advised an intruder to leave it, is untrue. It is true that, in a conversation with one of the gentlemen whom Mr. Clarke encouraged to go on these lands, I ascertained that he was upon a section for which we had contracted, and I informed him that he could not possibly acquire any title there; that if the contracts were nfirmed by the President, we could not allow settlers to remain there. He then inquired if he could not also contract for a tract, and I stated to him that there was one of the reservees who had for some time been offering to sell his section at four dollars per acre, and toat, if the President approved our contracts, he could, without doubt purchase that section This conversation was, purchase that section This conversation was, I think, in the month of February last; and so far from attempting to induce the gentleman to leave me my claim, or take another for himself, I dis-tinctly informed him that it was impossible for any man to acquire, by settlement or pre-emption any interest or title to any of these reservations Most of the statements I have made communication are clearly proven by the depos tions and papers now before the President. The which are not, and particularly my statement in regard to the matters charged in the letter of G. W. Clarke, I can establish beyond all cavil by the

> testimony of most unexceptionable witnesses, I cannot conclude this letter without again irging upon yourself and the President, as a mat ter of the simplest justice demandable by the humblest man in the community, that I should be in formed of the particular act to which exception i taken, and the particular aspect in which it is considered culpable; and if any law or regulation s violated, what that law or regulation is. I cannot suppose that the President has any desire to avoid a rule so necessary to a correct and conscientious discharge of his own duty, and so indipensable to the exculpation even of the most in cent man, and the absence of which is, above all things, calculated to bring the innocent and the guilty into the same category; and I therefore ask it in the fullest confidence that it will not be

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient se rant, A. H. REEDER, Governor of the Territory of Kansas. Hon. W. L. MARCY,

Secretary of State, Washington. For the Daily Louisville Times

To the Public. We, the undersigned, once members of th now-nothing council at Johnsonville, Ky., be ing convinced, from our connection with the same, that we have been deluded as to its aims and purposes, we therefore publish to the world, and particularly to the so-called Know-nothing ganization, believing the operations of the order are dangerous to the practical workings of this

Republican government and the liberties of the Lafavette Hughes, B. B. Franklin, Adenigah Hill, Isaac V. Johnson, William Case, George Ingram.

Mastin Bond. John Sparrow, C. L. Johnson, David Johnson Merit Driskell Thos. P. Driskell. Preston Driskell, J. P. Driskell.

John Bergan. Louisville, Sept. 9th, 1854. This is to certify that on this day, the 1st de ree of our order was conferred on Mr. Bridewill, by and with the consent of this Cour J. Q. DEGARRIS, Sec'ry. LIBERTY COUNCIL, No. 37, 7

I hereby declare myself having no connection whatever with the above order or council, having never asked for a demit. I think this course the only justifiable one left for me to extricate myself

om such a party of political demagogues.

W. J. BRIDEWILL. LAWRENCEBURG, July 30th, 1855. EDITORS TIMES: We, the undersigned, having mited with the order of Know-nothings in Anderson county, being now satisfied that the doctrines taught by them are proscriptive, anti-re-publican, and at war with the principles of Liberty, and the spirit and genius of the American people, hereby forever dissolve our connection with said order, and in this public manner announce our determination to cast our votes at the ensuing and every other election, according to our own opinions, independent of the dictation of any secret or overt band united for the purpose of ruling freemen in the exercise of the

ghts of suffrage Wakefield Glass. Daniel McGanghey. Wm. Robinson, James Campbell, Joel Milbern. Thos. McKee. Wm. M. Korford, G. K. Gilpen.

GREENSBURG, Ky., July 29, 1855. EDITORS OF TIMES: Having once been a mem per of the Know-nothing organization, and have ing withdrawn, I consider it my duty to denounce its principles; and I would recommend all per-sons who are members to discontinue their connection with the order. Seven others have withdrawn from this council, but as I am not autho-

rized, I will not give their names.

J. W. WOODRING.

New Statistics.

The Mosquito Term has commenced, and long term it will be; longer than either of the Heated terms, or of them all put together. Blood was drawn on the night of the 18th in this city Our correspondents will doubtless communicat to us an account of a sanguinary battle in the Crimea at the same time—a remarkable coinci-dence; and, perhaps, also a fall of four feet in the surface of Lake Eric

We are watching one of these imps on ou forefinger of the left hand. The rogue must soon be at blood-heat; we can see it with a good glass rushing into him, and rising one degree in five seconds by the chronometer. Now it is up to his eyes; wonder the villian is not drowned.

We are happy to inform the public that there s a gentleman in Brooklyn, whose fame is in all

the papers, taking the census of the mosquietoes of 1855 and preparing tables to show their number, compared with the records of the previous estroins of 1835, '40, '45, and '50. At the last has been made in the present enumeration as the gentleman's necessary attention to earthquakes

The Danish Sound Dues. The Danish Government is understood to have

answered the notice of the speedy lapse of the Sound Dues treaty, given by the President of the United States in a long argumentative memorial, apparently to the following effect: The Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs expresses his regret that the Government at Washington should not have allowed negotiations of some sort to preclude the decisive step it has taken in this matter, and that in so doing it will cause difficulties which might have otherwise been avoided. The short notice allowed to Denmark does not admit of her devoting the necessary time to this important question, more particularly as at this moment Denmark is in a difficult position, arising from her neighbors striving to involve her is a war with Russia. To acquiesce in the American de-mands would bring with it the sacrifice of thousands of pounds sterling for the benefit of at Sands of pounds sterling for the benefit of other States, who, properly speaking, bear the whole burden of these dues, while America seldom con-tributes more than \$200 a year to them. Den-mark is just at this moment least of all prepared to make such a sacrifice as this. I cannot help looking on America's giving this notice at this time as hard treatment, by no means provoked by Denmark, for many have been the instances in which the Danish Government has remitted the dues to American merchants, contrary to all right, and tolely in the hope of preserving the amicable relations of the two countries undisturbed. The Danish Government considers it impossible to comply with the demand made with-in the time allowed by the notice, and reckons that the demand itself will not be looked upon favorably elsewhere.

REFUSAL OF AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN TO PAY THE STATE DUES

stance of the great vigor and consistency which the Americans display when they have once taken a "notion" into their heads. In the same manner they look upon the payment of the Sound dues as to be resisted because not levied in virtue of any just and legally established rights, so they refuse now to acknowledge the claim of Hanover to levy the State dues, and insist upon passing up the Elbe to Hamburg without delivering up the ship's papers to the Hanoverian authorities at Brunshausen as required, and complied with by every other mercantile flag.

The example was set a few days ago by Cap-

HAMBURG, July 16 .- We have just had an in-

ain Merryman, of the American barque Undine who flatly refused to give up his papers on passing the Hanoverian guard-ship of State, though he risked being fired on, and succeeded in bringing his vessel up to Hamburg, and discharging his varied and valuable cargo without the payment of the onerous State dues. Your commercial readers will be enabled to appreciate the advantages of this exemption, by a glance at the follow-ing contents of the cargo, taken from our official No. 2,384, Undine, American barque, 898 tons

Captain R. Merryman, from New York; July 11, 657 nales of cotton, 360 bags of cocoa, 35 chests of ready-made clothes, 1,906 pieces of logwood, 17 bales of furs, 10 bales of hemp, 1,390 casks of resin, 8 bales of hops, 81 packages merchandise, result, 8 bates of nops, 31 packages merchanders, 851 bags of saltpetre, 49 packages tobacco, 200 barrels of turpentine, 178 packages of clocks, 541 barrels of whalebone, 90 chests of leather goods, 9 packages of India rubber, 50 barrels of potash, nd 90,000 nails.

Though it is much to be regretted, for the nonor of the flag, that it was not a British ship that was the first to resist the payment of these odious State dues, which the Hanoverian Gov-ernment admit to be unjust and illegal, and are continually shifting their position, at one moment claiming it as a river toll, and when attacked on that pretending to call it a sea duty—yet it is to be hoped that British captains will not be slow to follow the example set by their American col-league for the benefit of commerce in general.

Departure of Lord Ragian's Remains.

BEBORE SEBASTOROL, July 3 .- The commence ment of the ceremony of paying the last honor to the mortal remains of the late Commander in Chief took place in the evening, and, of course excited more than ordinary interest. The arrangements were described in the General Order As early as 12 o'clock batteries of artillery were to be seen parading, and an hour afterwards the infantry which were to perform part of the ceremony, were proceeding to headquarters, and at half-past three, p. m., all were assembled, and the procession was completed. The mass of uni-forms of every description—French, Sardinians, Turks, and our own-was very brilliant. At 4 p. m. the coffin was brought out of the house and a salute of 19 guns fired as the procession moved forward. A squadron of lancers led the way, followed by some French Gendarmerie; then a battery of French Artillery, followed by a large body of 1,000 or 1,500 French Cuirasiers then our own Horse Artillery immediately pre ceded the carriage which carried the coffin, and was supported by the allied commanders, Generals Pelissier and La Mormora, Omar Pacha, and General Simpson. It appeared most strange to see a Mussulman

taking part in a Christian ceremony, or what was, at all events, the commencement of one. although others than the actual companions in arms of the deceased will attend the last rites. The procession was closed by general officers, and their staffs, and an officer from each regiment in the Crimea. In consequence of the army being under arms at the time of the cere mony, the number of spectators was small and confined to the few civilians from Balaklava, and others connected with the shipping. Three infantry bands were brigaded, and played the "Dead March in Saul" as the procession marched off, and bands were stationed at intervals along the line during the entire route. The Royal Sappers and Miners were the first body of men who lined the road; next came the Guards, and then all the regiments of our army in succession until we reached the French headquarters. At this point the greater number of our cavalry were assembled, and the bands of the 10th sars and 12th Lancers were brigaded. A battery of the French Artillery fired a salute as the cortege approached, and this compliment was re-peated at many points afterwards. The road was now occupied by French troops with their fine bands, at intervals, in the same manner as by our own at the commencement—the only difference observable being that the French stood with their arms presented instead of reversed, as is the custom with us, and their music was of a different classic constant to the custom with us, and their music was of a very without classic constant constant constant to some and constant constant to some and constant c different character.

Near the French headquarters was also drawn up a fine body of Sardinian Lancers. It was approaching sun-set when we arrived at Kazatch Bay, and this was certainly the most picture que part of the scene. The weather throughout had been most delightful, a nice breeze rendering the the atmosphere comparatively cool. The dust caused by the tramp of so many horses had been very disagreeable, but on approaching the bay we found it so thickly studded with shipping, with yards crossed, that it looked like a London dock, and the whole scene seemed as if changed by magic, and that the remains of the departed great were already received in his native country The Royal Marines, who lined the approach to the pier of embarkation, wearing their white undress jackets, presented a most soldierlike and neat appearance, and contrasted vividly with our own dusty uniforms. At the pier were drawn up some of the noblest specimens of the British tar, in the cleanest dresses, with their heads uncovered. The naval authorities here received the body of the hero of Alma and Inkermann from his beath. from his brothers in arms, and after watching in silence, or rather during the salute of another 19 guns, thundered by a battery of our Horse Artilery, the coffin was lowered into a boat and con veyed to a man-of-war, over which it had to be passed, in order that it might be again lowered into the small Caradoc, when the mourners separated, and thoughtfully returned to their camps

DEAD LETTERS IN GREAT BRITIAN .- It is stated that an important regulation has recently been adopted, which is this: All letters miscarrying. on which the writer's address has been written or printed, are returned without being opened. Of course it will be understood that this rule applies to all letters—all are returned except anonymous letters, worthless sheets, like valen tines and printed circulars, which are destroyed The labor of returning letters is less than might be ber, compared with the records of the previous instrums of 1835, '40, '45, and '50. At the last period they amounted to 55,654,321,987, which it is supposed they have never exceeded, except perhaps in the cholera season. As good progress and Wales, in 1854, there were according to the supposed they have never exceeded, except perhaps in the cholera season. As good progress estimate 355,000,000 letters, sent by mail; number of dead letters, 1,707,770. In the United States, fully request some specification of what is alluded to, to enable me to reply satisfactorily to you as well as myself. It is to be implied from the charge that some complaint has been made to the President by some one of specific acts done by me

From the Halifax C. H. (Va.) People's Advocat-

Thomas II. Averett. list we noticed the sudden and untimely

In our list we noticed the sudden and untimely death of Dr. Averett, with a promise to say more of him in this number. We now comply.

Dr. Averett was born in the county of Lunenlung, in this State, on the 16th day of July, 1800. If he had lived a few days longer he would have been fifty-five years of age. While he was yet quite young his father moved to this county. Not long after the war of 1812 broke out, and some time before its close the father was drafted for military services. Having a large family to provide for, and unable to hire a substitute, the Doctor, then less than fifteen years of are offered to tor, then less than fifteen years of age, offered to take his place, and was accepted. Not being able to bear arms, he took his position in the ranks as to bear arms, he took his position in the ranks as a drummer boy, murched with Captain Isaac Medley's company, and faithfully performed his duty until his final discharge, after five or six months' arduous service at Elicott's Mills, Maryland. After his return he continued his studies at school until he was sufficiently qualified, by age and education, to select a profussion. He chose that of medicine, and entered upon its study under Dr. Granville Craddock, exteemed one of the best tractificates in the country at that time. under Dr. Granville Craddock, esteemed one of the best practitioners in the county at that time, with whom he served an apprenticeship of five years. He then spent a winter in Philadelphia, at the University of Pennsylvania, from which in-stitution he received a diploma a few years ago whilst a member of Congress. After he returned from Philadelphia, about the year 1828, he lo-cated in Meadsville, in this county, where he practiced his profession for one year. He then came to the court-house, where he settled finally, and pursued the duties of an extensive and labo-rious reactics with marked success for beauty for and pursued the duties of an extensive and laborious practice with nurked success for twenty-five years. He was remarkable not only for his kindness to his patients, but for the facility with which he could subdue them into obedience to his advice, and accommodate himself to their whims and prejudices. This was, probably, the secret of the popularity which he ever maintained.

Dr. Averett first took a prominent and active part in politics upon the removal of the deposites by General Jackson, in 1832. This measure he ardently advocated through the press and before

ardently advocated through the press and before the people; and though opposed by a large por-tion of the talent and influence of the county, he carried it with him by a decided majority. He then made an impression on the county, and the Congressional district of which it is a part, which has never been effaced. What amount of labor, mental and physical, may be estimated when it is known that this took place whilst his immense professional business was at its height. His habit was, to visit his patients during the day, cutertain his company until bed-time, and read and write until three or four o'clock in the morning. The Richmond Enquirer bears testimony to his indus-try and ability as a writer. He was, up to the try and ability as a writer. He was, up to the day of his death almost, a regular contributor to that paper, under the various signatures of "A Country Democrat," "A Democrat in Earnest," "Philo Jackson," "Anti-Faction:" "A Friend to the Rights of All," "Matter of Fact," &c. Differing from Mr. Ritchie on the subject of the sub-Treasury, he wrote for a while for a Petersburg paper, under the signature of "Verite Sans Pure."

After that he returned to the Enquirer, and wrote

for it as long as he lived.

He did not, however, confine his contributions to the press to politics. He wrote a number of articles for the Southern Planter at Richmond, and for the Southern Farmer, at Petersburg-the latter under the signature of "Hycote." He also wrote a series of articles in behalf of a favorite county improvement, which he published in the Peoples Advocate, signed "Anti State Debt." He was about preparing other articles for the latte

In the year 1848 the people called for the ser-vices of Mr. Averett in the councils of the State and he was elected to the Senate for the session of 1848 and '49. He made them a vigilant and faithful representative, watching the public treasury, particularly, with the eyes of Argus. During his membership in the State Senate he was invited by a District Convention to become the candidate of the Democratic party for Congress. He accepted the call, and after an arduous can vass, and a three days election, was returned by a majority of nine votes. The District had been previously represented by a Whig. He was subsequently re-elected by a large majority: staking his election upon an unvielding opposition to the Compromise Measures of 1850. He was after-wards an independent candidate, in opposition to two other gentlemen; but was defeated. He then retired from public life, and devoted his time to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture.

In the private and social relations of life, Dr. Averett was possessed of enlarged liberal feelings. His impulses were high and generous in an emi-nent degree. He was an indulgent husband and nent degree. He was an indulgent husband and father, an unwavering friend, and a kind and obliging neighbor. Such was the refined and elevated character of his feelings in this latter re-lation, that it was a rule of his household, and e which he rigidly maintained; never to speak in derogation of any neighbor or citizen under any cir-cumstances. What an example, and how worthy of imitation! Let the Christian read and learn. But Dr. Averett had his foibles—let him who hath not cast the first stone. Over them charity and friendship will draw the curtain of oblivion, and remember them no more. Let his virtues be remembered, and not only remembered, but emulated, for they were many. High toned, liberal, charitable, and in all respects a neighbor; e was above and beyond all, an HONEST MANthat noblest of the works of God. He needs no other enlogy—there can be none higher, no one of which his surviving family and friends could be more justly proud. Peace to his ashes!

Terrible Powder Mill Explosion Ga-rech's Dry House and one Mill De-stroyed—Four Persons Killed. WILMINGTON, August 3 .- Our citizens were

startled this morning about eight o'clock by two distinct and very heavy explosions which shook the houses and shattered the glass in many windows. The cause is understood to be an explo-sion at Gareche's powder mills near this city. It is reported that four persons were killed and five

The following are the particulars:

The explosion of Garebe's powder works have been received. The drying house of the estab-lishment, which is located in Eden Park was blown up, as is supposed through the carelessness of a workman. The house contained about one-and-a-half tons of powder, and the explo years without an accident, and was considered the safest house at the works. All connected with its operations were killed at once. They were blown to attoms, and the remains were found at various distances—from forty to two hundred yards from the house. Three of the workmen were Frenchmen, named Eugene Po-renne, Joseph DuPearce, Francis Eisler. A boy named John Pugh was also employed in the house at the time—all were killed.

The explosion of the dry house caused a mill, situated about three hundred yards distant, to explode. In this mill four persons were dangerously hurt, and two badly wounded. Peter Mc-Ginley was thrown about 40 feet, and, it is thought, will hardly recover. Patrick Burck was running from the mill when the lightning rod descended, fracturing his skull. His re-covery is doubtful. Thomas Mullen had his collar bone broken by the descent of a piece of

The engineer, Mr. Mitchell, was seated at his post reading a newspaper, when the explosion took place. He saw a barrel of powder explode, but escaped with a few slight bruises.

The mill was torn to pieces. There were about 1,400 lbs. of powder in it, which is less

than usual. The trees around the drying house were blown up by the roots, and one or two horses in the

ighborhood were killed. A man not connected with the mill is said to have been killed, but this seems doubtful.

Drs. Askew, Bush, Wilson, and draper, from Wilmington, were present, rendering all the aid

in their power to the wounded.

Mr. Garesche says the explosion must have been caused by one of the Frenchmen who work been caused by one of the Frenchmen who worked in the packing room, and was addicted to
smoking a pipe; Mr. G. had cautioned him two
weeks previous about it, and told him to quit the
premises or quit his pipe, and he supposed until
now that he had abandoned the practice.

TWIN BIRTHS EXTRAORDINARY .- On the 4th instant, her own birthday, Mrs Mary Russell Clarkson, of Leeds, (wife of Edward Clarkson, teacher of dancing and deportment,) gave birth to twin boys, being twins of the fifth generation. On the paternal side, the great grandfather a twin, the grandfather a twin, and the father a twin. English paper

A SHOWER OF BRIMSTONE.—The Mississipp papers mentioned a singular phenomenon, viz: the falling of showers of brimstone there within the last two weeks. It has been dried, and is found, it is alleged, to be the genuine article.